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## (54) Numb PROTEIN EXPRESSION INHIBITOR BY Musashi

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To obtain a Numb protein expression inhibitor usable as a therapeutic agent for various kinds of diseases of central nerve system since Musashi protein has a new function, namely controls expression of Numb protein having neuron differentiation regulatory function and enhances activity of Notch information transmission system.

**SOLUTION:** This Numb protein expression inhibitor comprises a Musashi protein, a polypeptide containing an amino acid sequence (reference to the specification) in which one or a plurality of amino acid sequences of Musashi protein are substituted, deleted, added or inserted or a gene encoding these polypeptides as an active ingredient.

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## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The Numb protein manifestation inhibitor which makes an active principle the gene to which 1 or the plurality of the amino acid sequence of the Musashi protein and the Musashi protein carries out the code of a permutation, deletion, the polypeptides in which it has the amino acid sequence added or inserted, or those polypeptides.

[Claim 2] The Notch signal transduction activity enhancement agent which makes an active principle the gene to which 1 or the plurality of the amino acid sequence of the Musashi protein and the Musashi protein carries out the code of a permutation, deletion, the polypeptides in which it has the amino acid sequence added or inserted, or those polypeptides.

[Claim 3] The neural stem cell growth activity enhancement agent which makes an active principle the gene to which 1 or the plurality of the amino acid sequence of the Musashi protein and the Musashi protein carries out the code of a permutation, deletion, the polypeptides in which it has the amino acid sequence added or inserted, or those polypeptides.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention controls the manifestation of Numb protein which has a neurone differentiation accommodation function and Notch antagonism, and relates to physic system, and a neural stem cell growth activity enhancement agent.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It is known that Numb protein (Wakamatsu et al., and Neuron 23 (1999):71–81) will check the signal transfer cascade of Notch protein required for the self-renewal activity of a mammals central-nerves cell stem cell (Otsuka et al., EMBO J.18 (1999):2198–2207 and Nakamura et al., J.Neurosci 20(2000):2833–293).

[0003] And the signal transduction system through Notch protein is participating in the self-renewal of a neural stem cell, survival, etc.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Paying attention to the Musashi protein (Musashi) with which it is known that it will be strongly discovered to the stem cell of a mammalian \*\*\*\*\* system, the place which has considered the function, this invention person has that the Musashi protein controls the manifestation of Numb protein by the translate phase, and the operation which reinforces the activity of Notch signal transduction further, and found out that it was useful as a remedy of the disease based on the abnormalities of Notch signal transduction activity.

Moreover, when this invention person inquired using the animal which made the Musashi protein gene suffer a loss in order to consider the function of the Musashi protein, he came to complete a header and this invention for the Musashi protein reinforcing the growth activity of a neural stem cell.

[0005] That is, this invention offers the Numb protein manifestation inhibitor which makes an active principle the gene to which 1 or the plurality of the amino acid sequence of the Musashi protein and the Musashi protein carries out the code of a permutation, deletion, the polypeptides in which it has the amino acid sequence added or inserted, or those polypeptides. Moreover, this invention offers the neural stem cell growth activity enhancement agent which makes an active principle the gene to which 1 or the plurality of the amino acid sequence of the Musashi protein and the Musashi protein carries out the code of a permutation, deletion, the polypeptides in which it has the amino acid sequence added or inserted, or those polypeptides.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The Musashi protein which is the medicinal active principle of this invention is RNA joint protein strongly discovered by the mammalian central nervous system stem cell. And it is known that there are two, Musashi 1 (Musashi [1] or Ms1) and Musashi 2 (Musashi [2] or Ms2), in the Musashi protein (Sakakibara, S. et al., Dev.Biol.176(1996):230–242).

Especially Musashi 1 (Ms1) is desirable among such Musashi protein.

[0007] Although it is also separable from the cell in which it exists, since cloning of the gene which carries out the code of the Musashi protein has already been carried out, such Musashi protein may use a DNA recombination technique, i.e., the expression vector prepared using the gene concerned, and may prepare it using the cell which carried out the transformation.

[0008] Moreover, although the protein itself discovered by the neural stem cell was sufficient as the Musashi protein, as long as it had the same property, some of the amino acid sequences could be changed. For example, 1 or the plurality of the amino acid sequence of the Musashi protein can also use the polypeptide which has a permutation, deletion, and the amino acid sequence added or inserted. Extent and those locations of these permutations, deletion, addition, or insertion will not be restricted especially if the changed amino acid sequence has the Musashi protein and the same property. These alteration polypeptides as well as the Musashi protein can be prepared with a DNA recombination technique.

[0009] Moreover, the gene which carries out the code of the Musashi protein or the above-mentioned alteration polypeptide may be prescribed for the patient, and the protein concerned or an alteration polypeptide may be made to generate in a body.

[0010] As shown in the after-mentioned example, it combines with mRNA of a mammalian numb gene, and the Musashi protein adjusts numb gene expression by the translate phase, and controls the manifestation of Numb protein. Moreover, as a result of controlling the manifestation of Numb protein, the activity of Notch signal transduction is reinforced by the manifestation of the Musashi protein. Therefore, the Musashi protein is useful as the self-renewal of the disease based on the abnormalities of a Notch signal transduction system, i.e., a neural stem cell, and/or a remedy of survival incompetence. Moreover, in the neural stem cell of the Ms1 genetic-defect mouse origin, if Ms1 gene expression is decreased, since new loss fair organization potency decreases remarkably, the Musashi protein will reinforce the growth activity of a neural stem cell.

[0011] In order to medicate the mammals including Homo sapiens with the physic of this invention, the support pharmacologically permitted by said active principle can be added, and it can consider as the physic constituent of various administration gestalten. As this administration gestalt, the pharmaceutical preparation for injection is desirable. Moreover, as support permitted pharmacologically, distilled water, a stabilizing agent, an emulsifier, a buffer, etc. are mentioned. Moreover, the dose of these physic is 0.1micro about g–10mg./day as an amount of Musashi protein, although it changes with a disease, sex, weights, etc.

[0012] [Example] Next, although an example is given and this invention is explained to a detail, thereby, this invention is not limited at all.

[0013] In order to prepare the Ms1 fusion protein (Ms1–2TR) of the preparation mouse of an example 1A, ingredient and approach (1) Ms1 fusion protein, a part of coding region (equivalent to amino acid residue 7–192) of musashi-1 cDNA was inserted in the pET21a expression vector (Novagen), and plasmid vector pET21 a–ms1/2TR was built. This plasmid was introduced into Escherichia coli BL21 (DE3) / pLysS, and was amplified. A manifestation and affinity purification of fusion protein were performed by the approach of reference (Kaneko et al., Dev.Neurosci.22 (2000):138–152).

[0014] (2) Selection of the selection RNA of RNA which is the ligand of Ms1 was fundamentally performed by the approach of reference (Buckanovich et al., Mol.Cell.Biol. 17 (1997):1197–1204, Tsai et al., Nucleic Acids Res.19(1991):4931–4936). The oligonucleotide (5’-GGAAAGATCTGACCAAGAAG-N50-TATGGTGCCTCATGGATCCTCA-3’) which sandwiches the random arrangement of 50bp(s) between primer bonding sites was compounded by the DNA synthesizer (Nissimbo). This oligonucleotide was amplified by the PCR method using a forward primer (5’-CGGAATTCTAACGACTCACTATAGGGAAAGATCTGCACAGAG-3’) and reverse primer (5’-TGAGGATCCATGTAGCAGCACATA-3’) including T7 promoter array. Library DNA was imprinted by in vitro using T7 RNA polymerase and [alpha-32P] UTP (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Obtained RNA was added in the column filled up with nickel affinity resin. This column was made to absorb the purification Ms1 fusion protein which has the histidine tag of 100micro

beforehand. 0.5M LiCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl [pH7.5], and 1mM MgCl2 were used for binding buffer. Next, a bead is washed by binding buffer of 10 ml. Association RNA was eluted from the column in elution buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl [pH7.5], 1M imidazole), and the phenol extracted it, and it was settled by ethanol. cDNA obtained by carrying out reverse transcription of this RNA with the reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL) of a MORONI murine leukemia virus was used for PCR. 15 cycle deo DNA was amplified for [ 94-degree-C ] 1 minute, for [ 59-degree-C ] 1 minute, and for for [ 72-degree-C ] 1 minute using the above-mentioned forward and the primer of reverse. The PCR product was used for next RNA selection. After repeating the above procedure further 7 times and performing it, subcloning of the magnification product was carried out to pUC19 vector (Clontech), the secondary structure of RNA — the program of the commercial array analysis software DNASIS (Hitachi Software Engineering Inc.) — using it — Zuker-Stiegler — it predicted by law.

[0015] (3) The gel shifting method gel shifting method changes the amount of Msi1 fusion protein, and is 16. It carried out using the KNET buffer solution of mul (Levine et al., Mol.Cell.Biol., 13 (1993):3494-3504). The 32P indicator selection RNA ligand (S8-13 and S8-19) of 10,000 counts (about 4 fmol) was added to the solution containing Msi1 fusion protein per minute. In the contention trial, the non-indicator RNA was added before 32P indicator RNA addition. The sample of protein and RNA was gently put on the room temperature for 30 minutes, and it was made to equilibrate it. After incubation, mixed liquor was immediately added to 8% or 15% of polyacrylamide gel (0.5x Tris-boric-acid-EDTA buffer solution, 5% glycerol), and it dissociated by electrophoresis. Gel was dried and the XAR autoradiography film was exposed (Kodak).

[0016] (4) The Msi1 protein of perfect length in which the m-numb gene carried out in vitro joint 3' trial [35S] methionine indicator using UTR was prepared by in vitro linked transcription translation using the reticulocyte solution (Promega) containing plasmid vector pRESETb-msi1 (Sakakibara et al., Dev.Biol., 176 (1996):230-242), pET21 a-msi1/2 TR, pRESETb-C17 (C terminal one half), and T7 RNA polymerase. Msi1 protein kept it warm for 30 minutes with m-numb RNA which carried out the indicator by biotin-14-CPT in binding buffer (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl [pH8.0], 0.05% NP-40, 0.1% sodium azide). Next, the mixed liquor of Msi1 and m-numb RNA was added in the streptavidin-agarose bead beforehand re-suspended in binding buffer. The bead was washed 5 times by 1ml binding buffer. The bead pellet was re-suspended in sodium-dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide-gel-electrophoresis (for SDS-PAGE) addition liquid, and carried out centrifugation after ebullition for 5 minutes. Supernatant liquid was added to SDS polyacrylamide gel 15%, and it dissociated by electrophoresis. Gel was dried after electrophoresis and the Fuji RX-U film was exposed at -80 degrees C for 15 to 8 hours.

[0017] (5) A cell culture and in vivo joint trial NIH The 3T3 cell was cultivated using the Dulbecco alteration Eagle's medium (Nissui) which added the calf serum 10%. The petri dish (Falcon) of 30 mm was used for culture (106 cells / petri dish). On the next day, Effective transfection reagent (Qiagen) was used as drawing 11, and the Msi1 manifestation construct (pcDNA3-FLAGMsi1HAT, pcDNA3-FLAGMsi1mutR1HAT, pcDNA3-FLAGMsi1) of 1microg was introduced into it at the cell. Two days after, the introductory cell was suspended and homogenized to the NET-Triton buffer solution of 1 ml, and it carried out centrifugal with the minute amount centrifuge. Coprecipitation of the Msi1-RNA complex which attached the histidine affinity tag (HAT) contained in supernatant liquid was carried out to Talon resin (Clontech) under existence of a RNase inhibitor (Promega) (0.5U/ml). Extract of RNA which precipitated processing by DNasel and reverse transcription were performed by the approach of reference (Baccanovitch et al., Mol.Cell.Biol., 17 (1999):3194-3201). Then, a specific primer (5'-ATGAGCAAGCAGTGTGTCCTGG-3' and 5'-CAAGTAGCTGCAACTGGCTGCG-3') is used for a m-numb gene. On condition that 94-degree-C 30-second and 60-degree-C 30 seconds, and 72-degree-C 32 cycles of 30 seconds Moreover, a specific primer (5'-CTTCCTCCCTGGAGAAAGGCACTTGAAC-3' and 5'-GCCTAGAAGGCACTTGAAC-3') is used for beta-actin. PCR was performed on condition that 94-degree-C 30-second and 60-degree-C 30 seconds, and 72-degree-C 25 cycles of 30 seconds.

[0018] (6) Quantum NIH of the reporter assay using luciferase, and the reporter mRNA by the

Northern ELISA system A 3T3 cell (per trial 3x105 cells / ml) The firefly luciferase reporter vector of 0.2microg, UMSHII-TAKE (Renilla) luciferase vector pRL-TK for contrast of 20ng (Toyo Ink). With pEGEP-N3 vector (Clontech) of 0.3microg pcDNA3 vector (Invitrogen), pCDNA3-T7Msi1, or pCDNA3-T7Msi1mutR1 expression vector is combined (as a whole 1.5microg). It introduced using Fugene 6 transfection reagent (Roche). After keeping it warm for two days, the cell was dissolved in lysis buffer for luciferase reporter assays (Toyo Ink). Firefly luciferase (reporter) activity and Renilla luciferase activity (contrast) were measured in Berthold Lumat LB9507 RUMINO meter in the reaction substrate mixed liquor which came to hand from the manufacturer. A reporter's luciferase value was standardized based on the ratio which broke a reporter's luciferase activity expressed with the amount of relative luminescence by Renilla luciferase activity which is contrasted.

[0019] NIH The 3T3 cell was introduced and cultivated by above-mentioned reporter assay. Cells were collected two days after and the total RNA was extracted using the Trizol reagent (Gibco BRL). The Northern enzyme joint immune absorbance assay (ELISA) system (Rosh Diagnostics) performed the quantum of en HANSUDO green fluorescence protein (EGFP) RNA as contrast with the quantum of the reporter luciferase RNA after DNasel processing using RNA of 2microach g. PCR which used the digoxigenin-11-2'-deoxyuridine-3' phosphoric acid as a substrate, and used the plasmid DNA (pGV-F2; Promega, pEGFP-N3(Clontech)) of 10ng(s) as mold was performed in preparation of the probe for digoxigenin indicator detection. It considers as 94-degree-C 30-second and 52-degree-C 30 seconds, and 72-degree-C 25 times of cycles of 30 seconds (the last elongation reaction for 2 minutes), and conditions are Ex Taq, DNA polymerase (Takara), the luciferase gene specific primer, and the EGFP specific primer were used. The forward primer of a luciferase gene made 5'-GAGGTCTCATGATTATGCCGG-3' and a reverse primer 5'-GTTGGAGCAAGATGGATTCC-3', and the forward primer of EGFP made 5'-CAGAACGGCATCAAAGG-3' and a reverse primer 5'-TGCTCAGGTAGTGGTTGTCG-3'. NIH The manifestation level of luciferase-m-numb 3'-UTR chimera mRNA and Contrast EGFP mRNA in a 3T3 cell was determined from photometry reinforcement (extinction value of 450nm) using the peroxidase, and 3, 3', 5, and a 5'-tetramethyl benzidine.

[0020] (7) It rearranged based on preparation of recombination adenovirus, and an infection experiment pAdex1pCAw vector, and adenovirus Adex-FLAGMsi1 was prepared. The procedure followed as reference mostly (Hasimoto et al., Hum.Gene Ther./1996):149-158). The recombination adenovirus stock (Adex-FLAGMsi1, 3x1010 PUf/ml; Adex-NLLacz, 3x1010 PUf/ml) of a high potency came to hand, and it was kept at -80 degrees C. NIH The adenovirus solution diluted 1000 times was infected with the 3T3 cell (2.5x106 cells) in Dulbecco alteration Eagle-s-medium 5 ml containing 5% of fetal calf serum. The cell was dissolved two days after by lysis buffer (Buckanovich et al., Mol.Cell.Biol., 17 (1999):3194-3201), analysis by Western blot was performed by the approach of reference (Kankoe et al., Dev.Neurosci., 22 (2000):138-152), and analysis by the Northern blot and the sucrose density-gradient centrifugation method was performed continuously. The Numb polyclonal antibody for a fowl of the rabbit which recognizes the amino acid sequence completely saved as an epitope in the protein of a mouse and a fowl (Wakamatsu et al. and Neuron 23 (1999):71-81) (affinity purification), the anti-FLAG-M2 mouse monoclonal antibody (Sigma), and the anti-tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody (Sigma clone number one A2) performed the immuno blot in the skim milk which diluted to 1:500, 1:1000, and 1:10000, respectively and was diluted with phosphate-buffered saline to 3%. Each immunoreactivity was detected by diaminobenzidine. The quantum of the signal was carried out by the NIH Image program (version 1.62, NIH).

[0021] (8) The quantum total RNA of RNA by the Northern blot is NIH with which Adex-FLAGMsi1 was infected by the above-mentioned approach using a Trizol reagent (Gibco BRL). It extracted from the 3T3 cell and was made to precipitate by ethanol. This RNA was moved to the Hybond N+ Nylon membrane (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), after migrating by morpholino propane sulfonic acid-formaldehyde-agarose gel, and the hybrid was made to form by using 32P indicator m-numb cDNA and cDNA of beta actin as a probe. The film (Kodak) for XAR autoradiography detected the hybridization signal, and it carried out the quantum by BAS5000 (Fuji). The ratio of the signal of mRNA of a m-numb gene to the hybridization signal of the beta

actin mRNA was computed, and it considered as the amount of criteria of the mRNA level of a m-numb gene. The average was computed by having conducted two independent experiments. [0022] (9) The sucrose density-gradient centrifugation method sucrose density-gradient centrifugation method was performed by the approach of reference (Siomi et al., Mol.Cell.Biol., 16 (1996);3825-3832). NIH with which Adex-FLAGMs1 was infected by the above-mentioned approach Centrifugal [ of the 3T3 cell ] was carried out, they were collected, cold phosphate-buffered saline washed, and it re-suspended in the buffer solution A [10mM potassium acetate, 2mM magnesium acetate, 1mM pepstatin, 0.5% aprotinin, 2microg [ /ml ] leupeptin, 2microg [ /ml ] pepstatin, 0.5% aprotinin], and put for 10 minutes into ice. The cell was crushed through the needle, centrifugal was carried out for 10 minutes by 2500g, and a pellet and supernatant liquid were obtained. The latter was named the cytoplasm solution. KCl concentration was adjusted to 100mM(s) at this time. The cytoplasm solution dissolved in the linear-model sucrose density gradient (5 - 30%) solution containing the leupeptin of 100mM KC1, 10mM potassium acetate, 2mM magnesium acetate, 1mM dithiothreitol, 5mM HEPES [pH7.3], and 2microper mg, the pepstatin of 2microper mg, and 0.5% of aprotinin. This solution was set on Hitachi P40St1286 rotor, and it carried out centrifugal at 4 degrees C for 150 minutes by 40000rpm. Fractions were collected from the topmost part of inclination after centrifugal using piston gradient hula KUSHO Noether (Biocomp, Inc.) (300microper one fraction). A254 was measured, used for analysis by the Western blot technique about a part for a stroke. A254 was measured, after extracting RNA from the fraction using the phenol and settling it by ethanol.

[0023] (10) In order to measure HES1 promoter's trans activity rized trial HES1 promoter activity The pHEStIp-luciferase (Jariault et al., Nature, 377 (1995);355-358) independence of 0.2micro. What added pEF-BOS-FCDN1 (Notigiert et al., Development, 126 (1999);1689-1702) or 0.025microg to this, Or aa 174-253]) (Notigiert et al., Development, 126 (1999);1689-1702) of 0.025microg to this, Or the thing which combined pEF-BOSneo-R218H (Kato et al., Development, 124 (1997);4133-4141) with pcDNA3-77Ms1 in various amount. Or it is NIH about what changed the amount and combined pcDNA3-HAmNumb of 1microg. It introduced into the 3T3 cell. Under the present circumstances, the SV40-LacZ fusion gene of 100ng or Renilla luciferase vector pRL-TK for contrast of 20ng(s) (Toyo Ink) was used as an internal standard about each introductory format. The independent experiment was conducted 3 times. 48 hours after introducing luciferase activity, it was measured in the RUMINO meter Lumat LB9507 (Berthold), and it was standardized to beta galactosidase activity or Renilla luciferase activity.

[0024] B. Result (1) Since the RNA array which serves as a target of the in vitro selection Ms1 of high compatibility RNA ligand to Ms1 was specified, RNA selection (SELEX) based on affinity elution was performed. The RNA pool which carried out 32P indicator was compounded by in vitro using the oligonucleotide library which amplified the imperfect random arrangement of 50 nucleotides by PCR used as mold. The compound RNA pool was added to the affinity column made from nickel which made Ms1 fusion protein Ms1-2TR absorb beforehand. A histidine tag contains T7 tag in the amino terminal other than two tandem RRM mold (Burd et al., EMBO J., 13 (1994);1197-1204) RNA joint domains (RBD) (aa 17-192) at a C terminal again at Ms1-2TR (drawing 1). After removing RNA which was washed and was not combined with Ms1-2TR fusion protein, Ms1-2TR fusion protein-RNA complex was eluted in the buffer solution containing 1M imidazole. The elution profile of first time selection is shown in drawing 1 B. The elution of RNA and protein counted activity, and performed SDS-PAGE, and it carried out monitoring, respectively (drawing 2). United RNA was extracted after each cycle and the first cDNA chain was obtained after reverse transcription using the reverse primer for SELEX, cDNA which carries out the code of the selected RNA array was amplified by PCR, and was again used as mold of the following joint cycle and the RNA biosynthesis for magnification. By repeating affinity RNA-ligand selection, going up to 60% became clear from 0.2% [ in / in the RNA fraction combined with Ms1 / an initial RNA pool ] after 8 times of selection cycles (drawing 3). The RNA pool where the RNA array strongly combined with Ms1 in the above procedure is included in high concentration was obtained.

[0025] Next, the array of 50 independent cDNA clones obtained in 8 times of selection cycles was determined, and the RNA consensus sequence which Ms1 combines based on the

information was specified (drawing 4). 20 typical clones are shown in drawing 4. Continuation of short U of one to 6 base which inserts A or AG into any clone was seen. The same array corresponding to consensus was seen about other 30 clones which are not shown here, the part overlapped and the same RNA array as some clones mentioned to drawing 4 was accepted. The UnAGU motif was accepted especially (G/A) in most selection clones (n when [ The underline section of drawing 4; ] it is many 1-3). The array which is rich in a uridine was repeated 2 to 3 times in many cases. As for the count of an appearance of U (n), for n= 3, n= 4 was [ n = 1 / n = 2 / n = 5 ] 2% 5% 21% 40% 31%. In many cases, the array was seen by the interesting thing in the loop-formation field of stem loop structure (drawing 5). This was predicted by the array analysis software (DNasis, HitachiSoftware Engineering Inc) of marketing based on the Zuker-Stiegler method.

[0026] (2) In order to investigate in detail that an RNA-protein joint test iteration (G/A) UnAGU motif is an array indispensable to a Ms1-RNA interaction, the joint trial was performed for Ms1-2TR fusion protein and the array corresponding to the clone-selection consensus motif selected [ most ] using two pieces or the RNA array of S8-13 and S8-19(drawing 6 A)- included three pieces, respectively. 4 The Ms1-2TR protein of the indicator RNA of fmol and various amounts was kept warm, and it analyzed by the gel shifting method. The number of the delay bands accepted by each trial was in agreement with the consensus sequence motif (G/A) UnAGU seen by the selection clone and the corresponding number of arrays. There are two consensus motifs in S8-13 RNA, and there are three motifs in S8-19RNA. RNA named NC-4 in which Ms1 protein does not include a selection consensus sequence has not been recognized (drawing 6 A). In order to investigate whether Ms1 protein combines with Selection RNA specifically, the contention joint trial was performed using the non-indicator RNA including a nonspecific contention array without a Ms1 selection consensus sequence or a perfect consensus sequence (drawing 6 B). The 32P indicator RNA of 4fmol(s) (S8-13 or S8-19) was analyzed by the gel shifting method after the non-indicator RNA of the Ms1 protein of 100fmol(s), and a 10 and a 100 or 1000 time excessive amount, and incubation (it corresponds to the lanes 13-15 of drawing 6 B, lanes 18-20; lanes 23-25, and lanes 28-30, respectively). The reinforcement of the delay band in which protein-RNA complex is shown was decreased by adding the superfluous non-indicator RNA which contains Ms1 recognition sequence (the same array as Indicator RNA) as a contention array. However, this reinforcement was decreased even if it added RNA which does not contain Ms1 recognition sequence (NC-4). It turned out that RNA which includes the array corresponding to the consensus sequence which Ms1 protein chose by invitro from the above result is recognized specifically. The binding affinity of a selection RNA array to Ms1 was determined from the reinforcement of the delay band in which RNA-Ms1 complex in the gel shifting method is shown. A dissociation constant Kd is equal to the protein concentration which 50% of RNA combines. On the lane 4 and lane 9 of drawing 6 A, it became clear from evaluation by the densitometry that 50% of RNA has combined with protein, Kd was computed with about 4 nm(s) about S8-13 and S8-19. Therefore, it turned out that Ms1 combines with a consensus sequence motif and RNA including a corresponding array with high compatibility.

[0027] (3) Ms1 in 1 vitro and in vivo looked for the candidate of a down-stream target gene cluster to joint Ms1 protein with mRNA of a m-numb gene based on the in vitro selection test result. Since it is strongly discovered by the undifferentiated neurone precursor cell, Ms1 has high possibility that mRNA of the gene cluster which adjusts nerve differentiation (forward or negative) is in the label-positive stream of a river of Ms1. The m-numb gene which carries out the code of the Notch antagonist can be said to be the candidate of a Ms1 target gene from the next fact. In the first place, the consensus sequence motif of Ms1 association is contained in 3' non-translated field of mRNA of a m-numb gene (UTR). The field which a m-numb gene discovers to the second overlaps the field which ms1 gene discovers by the neuroepithelial cell of the ventricle band of a neural tube. m-numb participates [ third ] in accommodation of neurone differentiation.

[0028] Ms1 is 3' of mRNA of a m-numb gene in vitro. - It investigated about whether it combines with UTR. Each part (N1, N2, N3) of mRNA of a m-numb gene was compounded by in vitro under existence of biotin-14 CPT for this purpose (drawing 7). It was thought that Ms1

binding site was in N2. 2 for N combining ability was investigated for three sorts, the Msi1 protein of perfect length, the compaction mold protein (Msi1-2TR used for SELEX) containing two tandem RBD of Msi1, and the compaction mold protein containing the C terminal part of Msi1. (drawing 9 and 10). As for perfect length Msi1 protein and Msi1-2TR, it turned out that it combines with N2 with the ionic strength (150mM NaCl) of whenever [ near a physiological environment / middle ] (drawing 10). [355] While the Msi1 protein of perfect length which carried out the indicator by the methionine coprecipitated with the bead combined with N2, as for N1 and N3 part of RNA of m-numb, an interaction was not seen between the Msi1 protein of perfect length (drawing 8). When UV bridge formation trial was performed, it became clear that Msi1-2TR combines only with N2, and it was indicated to be the perfect length Msi1 that both compaction mold protein (Msi1-2TR) containing two tandems RBD combined with N2 field strongly within 3'-UTR of mRNA of a m-numb gene in vitro. Therefore, it became clear that mRNA of a m-numb gene might be the target of the Msi1 protein in vivo.

[0029] Msi1 is 3' of mRNA of a numb gene. - The approach of reference was used in order to judge whether it combines with UTR by in vivo (Buckanovich et al., Mol.Cell.Biol., 17 (1997);3194-3201, Levine et al., Mol.Cell.Biol., 13 (1993);349-3504, Steltz et al., Methods Enzymol., 180 (1989);468-481). NIH which introduced a series of Msi1 expression vectors beforehand Msi1-RNA complex was settled from the 3T3 cell solution (drawing 11). NIH in a 3T3 cell, although a m-numb gene is discovered immanent Msi1 is not discovered. Then, Msi1 protein which attached the HAT tag (drawing 12) - This is NIH. - combined with Talon metal chelation affinity resin (Clontech) very alternatively within a 3T3 cell was introduced, the manifestation was guided (drawing 12), and Msi1 with a HAT tag investigated whether it would combine with mRNA of a m-numb gene. The cell solution originating in the cell introduced in the above-mentioned procedure was added to Talon metal chelation affinity resin (Clontech), and Msi1-RNA complex was refined. Next, the phenol extracted RNA combined with Msi1 protein with a HAT tag, and it amplified by PCR using the specific primer in beta actin gene (it is used as an internal standard) discovered in large quantities by the cell strain of a m-numb gene or many after reverse transcription.

Although the (reverse transcription RT)-PCR product of RNA combined with Msi1 protein with a HAT tag was able to obtain the primer for m-numb genes at the time of use, it was not accepted at the time of the primer use for beta actin genes (drawing 13 and rain H [RT (+)]). In order to clarify the requirement in RNA association of Msi1 protein, the combining ability for RNA of internality m-numb was investigated also about variant (63 F->L, 65 F->L, 68 F->L) Msi1 protein FLAG-Msi1mutR1-HAT (drawing 11) which permuted three aromatic amino acid indispensable to RNA association. Consequently, in variant Msi1 protein (FLAG-Msi1mutR1-HAT), association to mRNA of m-numb was not seen (drawing 13, Lane A), but that RNA of m-numb is held on affinity resin meant that it was required for the RNA combining ability of Msi1 protein. As another control test, it is NIH about Msi1 protein FLAG-Msi1 (drawing 11) without a HAT affinity tag. When it was made discovered by the 3T3 cell and the same joint trial was performed, it was undetectable that mRNA of m-numb is held on resin (drawing 13, Lane F). It is shown that Msi1 combines the above result by RNA and in vivo of m-numb of internality.

[0030] (4) m-numb gene expression control by Msi1 (a manifestation and reporter assay of internality m-Numb)

In order that Msi1 protein may investigate a \*\*\*\*\* operation to an internality m-Numb protein manifestation, a recombination adenovirus vector is used, and it is NIH about Msi1. It was made unusually discovered by the 3T3 cell (drawing 14 and 15). NIH Adex-FLAGMsi1 or Adex-NLacZ adenovirus was infected with the 3T3 cell under conditions nonpoisonous into a cell. When Adex-FLAGMsi1 vector was infected, Msi1 protein with the FLAG tag of the amount of high in the bottom of control of the CAG promoter who is a fusion promoter of a cytomegalovirus (CMV)-1E enhancer and a qualification fowl beta actin promoter was discovered. Since the Msi1 manifestation did not influence the manifestation level of tubulin, it made tubulin the internal standard, and Msi1 evaluated the \*\*\*\*\* operation on the manifestation level of m-Numb protein. When Msi1 was made to discover superfluously, compared with the level in the reference cell to which internality m-Numb protein level infects Adex-NLacZ with, and discovers LacZ, it fell 32% (drawing 14 and 15). However, even if the mRNA level of an internality m-numb gene

made Msi1 and LacZ discover unusually, it did not change (drawing 14 and 15). The above result shows that Msi1 protein controls the translate phase of a m-Numb protein manifestation. [0031] Next, in order to investigate the device in which Msi1 protein adjusts the manifestation of a target sequence by in vivo, the reporter assay system containing various luciferase synthetic genes was built. NIH to which Msi1 has not discovered the luciferase reporter plasmid of a firefly, and the Msi1 manifestation plasmid imminent Cotransduction was temporarily carried out to the 3T3 cell. The whole 3'-UTR of 1.4kbs of a m-numb gene and the connected luciferase reporter gene were put under an SV40 promoter's control (drawing 16). The quantum of the manifestation level of a reporter gene was carried out based on the luminescence level of luciferase. Wild type msi1 gene and its non-RNA joint variant (msi1mutR1) were put under a CMV promoter's control. As shown in drawing 17, the enzyme activity level of luciferase fell to the dosage dependence target under existence of the wild type Msi1 made to introduce and discover. This and a contrast target were not permitted the fall of luciferase enzyme level by Msi1mutR1 lacking in RNA avidity (drawing 17). Moreover, it is 3' of m-numb to a reporter gene. - A thing without UTR, and 3' of a m-numb gene - When it combined with UTR and the reverse sense and Msi1 binding site was removed, the wild type Msi1 did not fall luciferase reporter activity (drawing 17). Therefore, it turned out that it is placed between control of a reporter gene manifestation by the RNA avidity of Msi1.

[0032] It seems that moreover, Msi1 controls it by the translate phase rather than that adjusts the manifestation of the 3'-UTR chimera reporter gene of a luciferase-m-Numb gene on the RNA level of a steady state. In the quantum of RNA by the Northern blot, it has become clear from each trial that the rise of the msi1 gene-product level in NIH 3 T3 does not influence the relative amount of the reporter-mnumb gene 3'-UTR fusion mRNA (drawing 18).

[0033] NIH with which Adex-FLAGMsi1 was infected about the localization in intracellular [ of Msi1 protein ] in order to investigate further possibility that control by the translate phase by Msi1 protein will take place. The cytoplasm solution of a 3T3 cell was investigated by dissociating by the linear-model sucrose density gradient (5 ~ 30%). Based on A254 of each fraction, ribosome and a ribosomal subunit were observed as a size marker. The total RNA was extracted from each fraction and the classification of a ribosomal subunit checked it. The existence of Msi1 protein judged each fraction by Western blot using the anti-FLAG monoclonal antibody. Msi1 protein moved to the location corresponding to a polysome, 80S monosome, 60S ribosomal subunit, and 40S ribosomal subunit under existence of MgCl<sub>2</sub> of 2mM(s) (drawing 19). It is shown that Msi1 protein combines this result with ribosome directly or indirectly.

[0034] When these [ all ] are considered and united, it turns out that mRNA of a m-Numb gene is label one in in vivo of Msi1. Msi1 is 3' of mRNA of a m-numb gene. - It couples directly with UTR and the manifestation of m-Numb protein is controlled by the translate phase.

[0035] (5) In order to investigate the biological significance of the manifestation control in the translate phase of the m-numb gene by the potentiation Msi1 protein of Msi1 to the activity of Notch signal transduction, HES1 promoter was used and luciferase reporter assay was performed. There are two RBP-J kappa binding sites in a very short HES1 promoter array, and a transformer is activated with induction of Notch signal transduction. Installation of Msi1 raised HES1 promoter activity a little (drawing 20 (5.1 times [ a ground state to J as many activation as this)). This slight upper part control by Msi1 can be interpreted as what is depended on activation of internality Notch. Trans activity-ization of the intracellular domain (FCDN1) of Notch1 which is one of the dominant active types of Notch is NIH about Msi1. It examined how it would change by introducing into a 3T3 cell. When the activation mold of Notch1 was made to discover independently, HES1 promoter was activated 24.5 times compared with the ground state (drawing 20). This activation does not have a binding site to DNA which serves as a target, but is checked with the manifestation of the RBP-J kappa dominant control mold (R218H, DN-RBP-J kappa of drawing 20) which bars activation of Notch signal transduction. Moreover, when Msi1 is introduced and it was made discovered with a Notch1 dominant active type, HES1 promoter's activity rose further 2.7 times to the activation caused by Notch1 independent one of a dominant activation mold (drawing 20 (66 times as much activation as basic level)). The manifestation of Msi1 found out raising HES1 promoter activity in multiplication with the activity

of Notch1 of a dominant active type (drawing 20). Enhancement of luciferase reporter activity 20). Therefore, it is thought that induction of HES1 promoter by Msi1 is based on activation of the Notch signal transduction through a DN-RBP-Jkappa dependency path. It turned out that trans activity-ization of HES1 promoter by Notch1 is checked by the superfluous manifestation of m-Numb protein on the other hand (drawing 21). It is NIH if these [ all ] are considered and united. m-Numb is [ that the dystopia-superfluous manifestation of Msi1 in a 3T3 cell reduces the m-Numb protein level of internality, without influencing mRNA level (drawing 14 and 15), and ] NIH. It turns out that it acts as an antagonist of Notch signal transduction in a 3T3 cell (drawing 21). Therefore, Msi1 controlled m-Numb by the translate phase, and is concerned with activation of Notch signal transduction through the RBP-Jkappa dependency path.

[0036] (6) Compound and refine antisense PNAsi2 asPNA with a conventional method at PE Biosystem. The array of msi2 asPNA is in agreement with a translation initiation codon (5'CTCCATAGGGAGC3' – Lys) or a coding region (5'ACCTAATAC TCT3' – Lys). In order to prevent the self-association of PNA (Aldrian-Herrada et al., Nac.Acids.Res.26 (1998):615-621), the lysine was added at 3' edge. These two asPNAs(es) have the same operation as new loss fair formation.

[0037] (7) Culture of new loss fair (culture of a neural stem cell)

Production of the basal medium containing standard technique [ of new loss fair formation and differentiation assay ] and EGF 20ng/ml and bFGF 10ng/ml followed the approach (Nakamura et al.J.Neurosci.20(2000):283-293) as stated above. That is, the cell like the first portion of the telencephalon of E14.5 was used for primary agglominate (primary sphere) formation (5x105 cells / 5ml / well, 6 well plate) in which a neural stem cell carries out self-renewal and which it produces. When the cell of primary agglomerate was divided into each cell, msi2 asPNA of the amount (0-10microM) currently illustrated to the culture medium at (drawing 24) was added, and the cell was moved and cultivated on the plate for secondary conglabation (500 cells / 200microl / well, 96 well plate). The number of secondary agglomerate was counted four days after the passage. The cell used for half-quantitive RT-PCR and immunocytochemistry-analysis of Msi2 was collected after 24-hour processing by msi2 asPNA of 20microM.

[0038] (8) The cells which added half-quantitive RT-PCRmisi2 asPNA or incubated for 24 hours, without adding were collected (1.5x105 pieces). After it processed all RNA isolated using the TRIzol reagent (Gibco-BRL) by DNasel (Gibco-BRL) and it compounded the 1st chain (first-strand) cDNA using SuperScript II reverse transcriptase (Gibco-BRL), it was processed by RNase H (Takara). An PCR reaction misi2 (the 5' primer 5'-GTCTTCGAAACACAGTAGTTGAA3' and 3' primer 5' — GTAGCCCTCTGCCATAGGTTGC3' and 340bp) and g3pdh () [ 5' primer 5'ACCACAGTCATGCCATCAC3' And 3' primer 5'TCCACCACCTGTGCGTA3' and the primer set of 452bp are used, and it is Extaq. By DNA polymerase (Takara) It is 35 or 38 cycle \*\*\*\*\* about denaturation (for 94 degrees C and 45 seconds), annealing (for 54 degrees C and 1 minute) of a primer, and a DNA expanding reaction (for 72 degrees C and 2 minutes). The amount of Mold cDNA was scaled according to the amount of g3pdh used as an internal standard gene. 33 cycle repeat \*\*\*\*\* of PCR was carried out for the cDNA sample diluted continuously using the g3pdh primer set. The upper experiment was repeated 3 times using the cell sample adjusted 3 times independently. It dissociated by the electrophoresis using polyacrylamide gel 5%, and it visualized after dyeing using the FMBIO II multi-view (Takara) by SYBR Green (Takara), and the quantum of the PCR product was carried out.

[0039] In order to consider the intervention of the protein of the Msi family to the function of a CNS stem cell directly, it was thought that the duplex knock out of two genes of Musashil and Musash2 was significant. It added to the CNS stem cell culture which prepared the antisense compound specific in msi2 gene for such a purpose from a msi1/-germ or litter, and the number of the obtained new loss fair was measured. The antisense oligonucleotide of the initiation field of msi2 or a coding region (16 or 17mer(s)) was compounded as PNA (msi2 asPNA). PNA is a DNA structure analog new type which makes the peptide of isomorphism a frame, and for this reason, the array singularity to Targets DNA and RNA is high, it is extremely stable to a protease and nuclease, and cytotoxicity is low further. When the cultured cell originating in a fetus

forebrain was medicated with msi2 asPNA, as shown by the half-quantitive RT-PCR analysis and immunocytochemistry-detection about Msi2 antibody (drawing 22, 23), the fall [ that msi2 manifestation is specific and Tsuguaki ] arose on the level of both transcript and protein. In the msi1/-cultured cell, when new loss fair formation assay was performed under existence of msi2 asPNA, it correlated with the dosage of msi2 asPNA and an intense reduction of new loss fair formation was accepted clearly (drawing 24). Contrary to this, by the wild type cultured cell, since new loss fair was normally formed also under existence of msi2 asPNA, the knowledge that the new loss fair organization potency and the viability force of a CNS stem cell of a wild type were not influenced under existence of msi2 asPNA of fixed concentration at least by control msi2 independent ones was established. If all knowledge is taken into consideration, both Msi1 and Msi2 have achieved the function important for growth and/or maintenance of a germ CNS stem cell. It is thought that such a function is assigned to these two genes. On the other hand, by the CNS stem cell after the birth, these functions are considered to mainly be rather carried out by Msi1 rather than Msi2.

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] The new function of the Musashi protein was solved by this invention. That is, since the Musashi protein controls the manifestation of Numb protein which has a neurone differentiation accommodation machine and reinforces the activity of a Notch signal transduction system, it can be used as a remedy of various central nervous system diseases, and it can be further used also as a growth activity enhancement agent of a neural stem cell. [0041]

[Layout Table]  
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[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

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1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.  
2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

## [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic drawing of the domain structure of fusion Ms1 protein Ms1-2TR (what was used for selection of the optimum RNA array which Ms1 combines) made to discover with perfect length Ms1 protein and bacteria.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing association of Ms1-2TR protein and Association RNA. [Drawing 3] In each selection process, it is drawing having shown activity activity for the rate of the association RNA in the used total RNA against the index.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the array of RNA by Ms1 selection.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the typical secondary structure of the RNA array chosen by Ms1. (The part which gave the shadow shows a selected array.)

[Drawing 6] (Analysis A) [0 fmol by the gel shifting method of Ms1 protein (lanes 1, 6, and 11), 1fmol (lanes 2, 7, and 12), 10 fmol (lanes 3, 8, and 13). Independently the indicator RNA of contention RNA joint (trial B) [4fmol using 100 fmol (lanes 4, 9, and 14) and 1000 fmol(lanes 5, 10, and 15)] and the non-indicator RNA (Lanes 16, 21, 26, and 31). Moreover, Ms1-2TR protein of 40 fmol and 0 fmol (lanes 17, 22, 27, and 32). Incubation] is shown with the non-indicator RNA of 40 fmol (lanes 18, 23, 28, and 33), 400 fmol (lanes 19, 24, 29, and 34), and 4000 fmol (lanes 20, 25, 30, and 35).

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing the structure of a numb gene. (An arrow head shows the field where (N1, N2, N3) are imprinted according to an individual by in vitro.) The wedge mark of a lengthwise direction shows a field including the array (UAGGUAGUAGUUUUUA) considered to be Ms1 junction sequence.

[Drawing 8] 3' of mRNA of a m-numb gene - A joint trial with the Ms1 protein to various transcripts originating in UTR is shown. N1 and N3 are RNA of a m-numb gene. (-) is a lane which does not contain RNA which carried out the indicator by the biotin. The part of the rectangle of a right-hand side photograph shows the total amount of protein obtained by one trial.

[Drawing 9] It is the schematic drawing of Ms1 fusion protein. The compaction mold protein with which C contains the C terminal part of a mouse Ms1 for the compaction mold protein (Ms1-2TR) with which F includes the field where, as for R, two RNA joint domains arranged in parallel the mouse Ms1 of perfect length is shown.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing showing association with the Ms1 protein (F) of perfect length and compaction mold Ms1-2TR protein (it is used for R and SELEX), and N2RNA containing selection Ms1 junction sequence.

[Drawing 11] It is the schematic drawing of Ms1 protein FLAG-Ms1-HAT(H) FLAG-Ms1mutR1-HAT(A) and FLAG-Ms1(F). The HAT tag in a C terminal is an affinity tag for making it combine with Talon resin (Clontech). FLAG-Ms1mutR1-HAT is the non-RNA joint mold of Ms1 which permuted the amino acid of the RNA joint domain of an amino terminal.

[Drawing 12] NIH It is drawing showing the result of having analyzed the affinity precipitate through a HAT tag as the manifestation of the Ms1 protein H, A, and F in a 3T3 cell by the immuno blot using an anti-FLAG monoclonal antibody.

[Drawing 13] It is drawing showing the in vivo RNA joint trial which combined RT-PCR and

affinity settling. The lane of RT (-) is contrast at the time of checking that RT-PCR is an RNA dependency. A right panel is a magnification control test for checking the fidelity of the primer using RT product originating in the initial extract of Saki who does mixed coexistence with affinity resin. Rain H=FLAG-Ms1-HAT, rain A=FLAG-Ms1mutR1-HAT.

[Drawing 14] It is drawing showing the dystopia-superfluous manifestation of Ms1 by recombination adenovirus, the analysis by the immuno blot of m-Numb protein, and analysis by the Northern blot.

[Drawing 15] It is drawing showing the relative amount of mRNA (black bar) of m-Numb protein (white bar) and a m-numb gene.

[Drawing 16] 3' of Ms1 effector and a m-numb gene - And UTR is included, it is a reporter's schematic drawing. Alpha=pcDNA 3-T7ms1, beta=pcDNA 3-T7ms1mutR1 (alpha and beta were put under control of the promotor of CMV). a=pGVP2'-numb3' - UTR, b=pGV-p2, c=pGVP2-reversed numb3' - UTR (a, b, and c were put under control of the promotor of SV40).

[Drawing 17] It is drawing showing luciferase reporter assay.

[Drawing 18] Reporter's mRNA relative level which carried out the quantum by the Northern ELISA method is shown. The mRNA level of the transcript of EGFP without Ms1 bonding site was used as internal contrast on mRNA. The ratio (% to contrast) (standard error of the average of three independent experiments and an average) of the amount of chimera mRNA(s) and the amount of EGFP mRNA showed.

[Drawing 19] NIH The sucrose density gradient profile of the Ms1 protein containing the ribosomal particle in the cytoplasm fractionation of a 3T3 cell is shown. A curve shows A254 of each fraction, the ribosomal particle of 40S, 60S, and 80S, and the location of a polyosome. A lower panel shows the result of analysis by the immunity detecting method of FLAG-Ms1 protein for having used the anti-FLAG monoclonal antibody.

[Drawing 20] The relation between Ms1 manifestation and activation of HES1 promotor by Notch1 is shown. [Drawing 21] The relation between an overNumb manifestation and activation of HES1 promoter by Notch1 is shown.

[Drawing 22] It is drawing showing the judgment quantitative RT-PCR analysis result of ms1 and contrast g3pdmRNA in (-) under (+) and nonexistence under existence of ms12 asRNA.

[Drawing 23] They are the operation which ms12 asRNA does to a Ms12 protein manifestation, and drawing visualized with the immunocytochemistry-signal about Ms12 antibody.

[Drawing 24] It is drawing showing a number of new loss fair originating in ms1-/- and wild type litter under existence of ms12 asRNA of comparisons.

[Translation done.]



1分間、59°C1分間、72°C1分間を15サイクル行い、DNAを増殖した。PCR産物は次回のRNA選択に用いた。以上の手順を繰り返した。増産物をpUC-18bに導入し、増産物をClontech (Clontech) にサブクローニングした。RNAの二次構造は、市販の配列解析ソフトウェア DIANASIS (Hiachichi Software Engineering Inc.) のプログラムを使用し、Zuker-Stagliano法で予測した。  
 [0 0 1 5] (3) ケルシントダクタルゲルシルフタ法は、4Sは融合タンソク質の量を変えて16 μlのXMB緩衝液を用いた (Levine et al., 1993)。1Sは10 μlのXMB緩衝液を用いた (Levine et al., 1993; 350 μl)。1分あたり1S-1カウント (約4 fmol) の<sup>32</sup>P標識選択RNAリガンド (SS-19) を、4S-1カウント (約4 fmol) の<sup>32</sup>P標識選択RNAリガンド (SS-19) を、4S-1融合タンソク質を含む複数に加えられた。競合試験の場合は未標識RNAを2 μl標識RNA添加前に加えられた。タンソク質とRNAのサンプルは、室温に30分静置して平衝化させた。保温後に混合液を5%または15% (v/v) のボリアクリルアミドゲル (0.5×Tris-ホホ酸-DTAA緩衝液、5%グリセロール) に直ちに添加して電気泳動で分離した。ゲルを乾燥してXAR-オートラジオグラフィー用フィルムを感光させた (Kodak)。  
 [0 0 1 6] (4) ■■■■■法子の3'UTRを用いたin vitro mRNA翻訳試験

1. Dev. Biol., 176(1996): 230-242; pET21a-as1[2T]  
 2. pSETB-C17 (C端端半分)、TRNAボリマーーゼを含む  
 リバースチヌクレオチド酸状赤球核溶解液 (Promega) を用いて In vitro 翻写  
 と RNA 酶解系で調製した。As1[2T]は、ビオチン-14-CT  
 がアスパラギン酸-RNA とともに発現する buffer (150 μM  
 NAcL, 50 mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.0] - 0.05% NP-40, 0.1  
 % SDS, 0.5% アジナトナリウム) 中で30分間保温した。次に As1[2T]と  
 $\lambda$ -cRNA の混合液を、あらかじめ binding buffer に再  
 溶解しておいたストレートアビジョン-アガロースビーズ  
 に吸引して洗浄した。ビーズは 1 ㍑の binding buffer で5回洗浄し  
 てから、ビーズペレットを、ドミル脱脂ナトリウムボリ  
 マー (Sigma) で 5 分間脱脂後、5 分間水槽槽内に再  
 溶解して洗浄した。上槽を 15% SDS-PAGE  
 で電気泳動後、ゲルを乾燥固定後にゲルを乾燥させ、Fuji RX-II フィルムを -80°C で  
 1.5-8 時間感光させた。

[ 0 0 1 7 ] (5) 細胞培養と In vivo 結合試験  
 NIH3T3細胞は、10% ヴィンセ血清を加えたダルベッコ改  
 善型イグルーベース (Nissui) を用いて培養した。培養には  
 50 mM のシャーレ (Falcon) を用いた (10³細胞/シャー  
 レ)。翌日、図 11 の通りに 1/4000 倍量調製成体 (pcDN  
 A-FLAG3-FLA3-LHAT-pcDNA3-FLAG3-LHAT-pcDN  
 A-FLAG3-FLA3) を、Effective transfection reagent (Flag  
 Express) を用いて細胞に導入した。2 日後に導入細胞を 1 ml の  
 補助液 (Flag Express) を用いて洗浄した。ナフシナノイドを 1 ml の  
 補助液 (Flag Express) で希釈して用いた。



(7) 11. (内生性-Numbの発現とレポーターアッセイ) **[0033]** Ns11タンパク質による翻訳後剪断の抑制が起こる可能性をさらに調べるために、Ns11タンパク質の細胞内における局在について、Alex-FLAGm1を感染させたNIH 3T3細胞の細胞質部酵液を直接型シヨウ酸アミド配(5~30%)で分離することで調べた。各面分のNs1-LacZアヘンウイルスを細胞に無害な条件下で感染させた。Alex-FLAGm1またはAlex-N-LacZアヘンウイルスを細胞に無害な条件下で感染させた。Alex-FLAGm1ベクターを感染させたところ、サイトメガロウイルス(CMV)-Eエンハンサーと修飾エニットリバクチンプロモーターであるCMVプロモーターの融合プロモーターであるCMVプロモーターをもつNs11タンパク質が発現した。Ns11発現はチューブリンの発現レベルに影響しなかったことから、チューブリンを内部標準として、■-Numbタンパク質の発現レベルとNs11がおよぼす作用を評価した。Ns11を過剰に発現させると、内生性-Numbタンパク質レベルがAlex-N-LacZを感染させてしました(図4-15)。しかし、内生性-Numb遺伝子のNs1Aレベルは、Ns11とNs2Zを異常に発現させても変わらなかった(図4-15)。以上の結果から、Ns11タンパク質は、■-Numbタンパク質を抑制することがわかる。

**[0034]** 次に、Ns11タンパク質がIn vivoで標的部位の発現を調節する機構を調べるために、多様なルシフェラーゼ共産遺伝子を含むレポーターアッセイ系を構築した。ホタルのルシフェラーゼレポータープラスマミドとNs11発現プラスミドを、Ns11が内生的に発現していないNIH 3T3細胞に一時的に同時導入した。■-Numb遺伝子の1.4kbのUTR全体とつなげたルシフェラーゼレポーター遺伝子はSV40プロモーターの制御下においていた(図6)。レポーター遺伝子の発現レベルは、ルシフェラーゼの発光レベルを元に定義した。これと対照的に、RNA結合活性を次くNs11とNs1では、CMVプロモーターの制御下に置いた。図7に示すように、ルシフェラーゼの酵素活性レベルは、導入した野生型Ns11の存在下で蓄積的につれて降低了した。これと対照的に、RNA結合活性を次くNs11とNs1では、ルシフェラーゼ発光レベルの低下は認められなかつた(図7)。また、レポーター遺伝子に■-Numbの3'-UTRがないものや、■-Numb遺伝子の3'-UTRと逆向きに結合してNs11結合部位を除くと、野生型Ns11はルシフェラーゼ活性を低下しなかつた(図7)。したがつて、レポーター遺伝子発現の抑制にはNs11のRNA結合活性が介在することがわかつた。

**[0035]** またNs11は、ルシフェラーゼ-■-Numb遺伝子の3'-UTRをレポーター遺伝子の発現を正常化するRNAレベルで調節するのではなく翻訳後剪断によってNs11の活性を増強する。また、Ns11によるNs11遺伝子産物レベルの上昇が、レポーター活性によるNs11の活性化によってNs11をプロモーターとして発現させると、Ns11プロモーター活性は、優性活性化型のNs11活性化は、標的となるDNAに対して結合部位をもたず、Notch情報伝達の活性化を妨げるRBP-J'・優性抑制型(R218H、图20)のNs1-RBP-J'の発現に伴い阻害される。また、Ns11優性活性型とともにNs11を導入して発現させると、Ns11プロモーター活性を、優性活性型のNotch1の活性と相まって高めることを見出した(図20)。Ns11によるNs1プロモーター活性を、優性活性型のNotch1の活性で引き起しさせる活性化に対する活性化によってNs11活性が増強される(図20)。Ns11の発現が活性レベルの6倍の活性化型のNs1活性をもつルシフェラーゼ活性をもつRBP-J'・優性抑制型(R218H、图20)のNs1-RBP-J'を発現させても抑制される(図20)。したがつて、Ns11によるNs1プロモーターの酵素活性は、Ns1-RBP-J'・優性抑制型RBP-J'によってNs1-RBP-J'の活性を抑制する。その一方で、Notch1によるNs1-RBP-J'の活性をもつRBP-J'によってNs1-RBP-J'の活性を抑制する。

(8) 13. Siアプロモーターのトランソス活性化が■-Numbタンパク質の翻訳後剪断によって阻害されること(図21)。**[0036]** ■-Numbタンパク質における局在について、組換えアヘンウイルスベクターを用いてNs11をNIH 3T3細胞で異常に発現させた(図4-15)。NIH 3T3細胞には、Alex-FLAGm1またはAlex-N-LacZアヘンウイルスを細胞に無害な条件下で感染させた。Alex-FLAGm1ベクターを感染させたところ、サイトメガロウイルス(CMV)-Eエンハンサーと修飾エニットリバクチンプロモーターの融合プロモーターであるCMVプロモーターの制御下で高量のFLAGタンパク質は、ボリソーム、80Sモノソーム、60Sリボソームサブユニット、40Sリボソムサブユニットに付着する位置に移動した(図9)。この結果は、Ns11タンパク質がリボソームと直結または間接的に結合することを示している。

**[0037]** Ns11発現はチューブリンの発現レベルでNs11発現を抑制する対照細胞におけるレベルと比べて32%低下した(図4-15)。しかし、内生性-Numb遺伝子のNs1Aレベルは、Ns11とNs2Zを異常に発現させても変わらなかった(図4-15)。以上の結果から、Ns11タンパク質は、■-Numbタンパク質を抑制することがわかる。

**[0038]** 次に、Ns11タンパク質がIn vivoで標的部位の増殖作用の発現を調節する機能を調べるために、多様なルシフェラーゼ共産遺伝子を含むレポーターアッセイ系を構築した。ホタルのルシフェラーゼレポータープラスマミドとNs11発現プラスミドを、Ns11が内生的に発現していないNIH 3T3細胞に一時的に同時導入した。■-Numb遺伝子の1.4kbのUTR全体とつなげたルシフェラーゼレポーター遺伝子はSV40プロモーターの制御下においていた(図6)。レポーター遺伝子の発現レベルは、ルシフェラーゼの発光レベルを元に定義した。Ns11は導入すると、HES1プロモーター活性が著しく上昇した(基準状態から5.7倍の活性)こと(図20)。Ns11によるこのわずかな上方制御は、内生性Notchの活性化によるものと解釈できる。Notchの優性活性型のひとつであるNotch1の細胞内ドメイン(NOD1)のトランソス活性化が、Ns11をNIH 3T3細胞中に導入することでのようになり上方制御は、内生性Notchの活性化型を単純で発現させると、HES1の優性活性型とともにNs11を導入して発現させると、Notch基底状態と比べて2.4倍活性化した(図20)。この活性化は、標的となるDNAに対して結合部位をもたず、Notch情報伝達の活性化を妨げるRBP-J'・優性抑制型(R218H、图20)のNs1-RBP-J'の発現に伴い阻害される。また、Ns11優性活性型とともにNs11を導入して発現させると、Ns11プロモーター活性を、優性活性型のNotch1の活性と相まって高めることを見出した(図20)。Ns11によるNs1プロモーター活性を、優性活性型のNotch1の活性で引き起しさせる活性化に対する活性化によってNs11活性が増強される(図20)。Ns11の発現が活性レベルの6倍の活性化型のNs1活性をもつルシフェラーゼ活性をもつRBP-J'・優性抑制型(R218H、图20)のNs1-RBP-J'を発現させても抑制される(図20)。したがつて、Ns11によるNs1プロモーターの酵素活性は、Ns1-RBP-J'・優性抑制型RBP-J'によってNs1-RBP-J'の活性を抑制する。

**[0039]** CNS幹細胞の機能に対するNs1アミリーの影響を直接検討するために、Ns1-N-LacZアヘンウイルスを用いて、胎仔を直接検討するためには、Ns1-N-LacZアヘンウイルスを用いてPCRを33サイクル繰り返して増殖した。独立に3回調整した細胞サンプルを用いて、上の実験を3回繰り返した。PCR産物を、5%ボリアクリルアミドゲルを用いた電気泳動で分離し、SYBR Green (Takara a)により染色後、PAGE IIマルチビュ (Takara) を用いて可視化を行い、定量した。

**[0040]** ■-Numbタンパク質の発現を介してNotch情報伝達の活性化か抑制が発現するためには、Ns1-N-LacZアヘンウイルスを用いてPCRを33サイクル繰り返した。マーカーを用いてPCRを33サイクル繰り返して増殖した。独立に3回調整した細胞サンプルを用いて、上の実験を3回繰り返した。PCR産物を、5%ボリアクリルアミドゲルを用いた電気泳動で分離し、SYBR Green (Takara a)により染色後、PAGE IIマルチビュ (Takara) を用いて可視化を行い、定量した。

**[0041]** ■-Numbタンパク質の発現を介してNotch情報伝達の活性化か抑制が発現するためには、Ns1-N-LacZアヘンウイルスを用いてPCRを33サイクル繰り返した。

【配列表】

9)

16

## SEQUENCE LISTING

&lt;110&gt; Japan Science and Technology Corporation

&lt;120&gt; Expression Inhibitor for Numb Protein

&lt;130&gt; P02331305

&lt;140&gt;

&lt;141&gt;

&lt;160&gt; 16

&lt;170&gt; PatentIn Ver. 2.1

&lt;210&gt; 1

&lt;211&gt; 45

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for T7 promoter

&lt;400&gt; 1

cggttttta atacgtctca ctatggaa gatctcgacc agang

&lt;210&gt; 2

&lt;211&gt; 24

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for T7 promoter

&lt;400&gt; 2

tgaggatcca ttagatccca cata

&lt;210&gt; 3

&lt;211&gt; 23

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for m-numb gene

&lt;400&gt; 3

atggaaagc ttgttgtcc tgg

&lt;210&gt; 4

&lt;211&gt; 21

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for m-numb gene

&lt;400&gt; 4

caatgtgtg caactggc tg g

&lt;210&gt; 5

&lt;211&gt; 27

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for ECEP gene

(9)

16

(10)

17

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for Beta-actin

&lt;400&gt; 5

cttcctccctt ggaggaggc tatggcc

27

&lt;210&gt; 6

&lt;211&gt; 24

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for Beta-actin

&lt;400&gt; 6

gcgtggggc acttgggttg caccg

24

&lt;210&gt; 7

&lt;211&gt; 22

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for Luciferase gene

&lt;400&gt; 7

gggttcctat gatatagtcc gg

22

&lt;210&gt; 8

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for Luciferase gene

&lt;400&gt; 8

gttggggcaa gatggattcc

20

&lt;210&gt; 9

&lt;211&gt; 19

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for EGFP gene

&lt;400&gt; 9

cggaaatggc gatcaatgg

19

&lt;210&gt; 10

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: primer for EGFP gene

&lt;400&gt; 4

caatgtgtg caactggc tg g

&lt;210&gt; 5

&lt;211&gt; 27

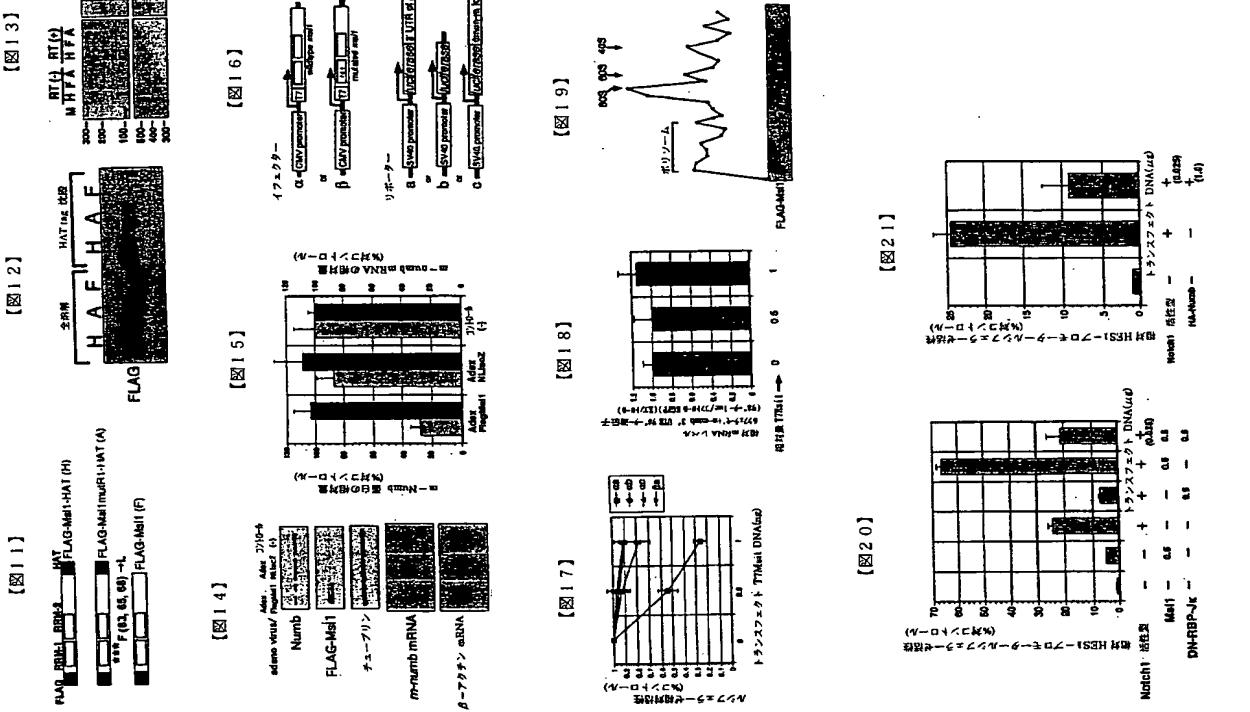
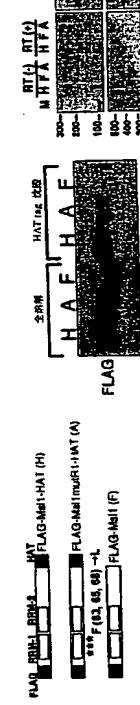
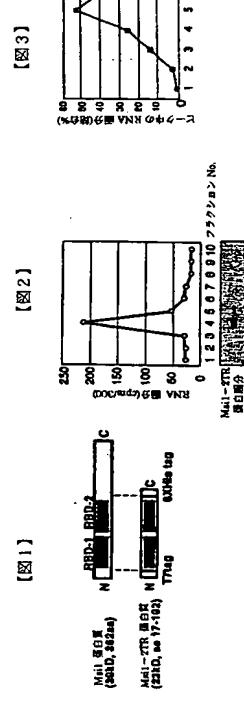
&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;



示す図である。





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